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COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Fairfield Common Pleas Court—P. VAN TRUMP, Residence, Lancaster, Ohio.
Probate Judge—JESSE LEONHART, Office in Public Building.
Prosecuting Attorney—TALL SLOUGH.
Sheriff—JAMES MILLER, Office at the Jail.
Clerk of Court—JOHN C. RAINEY, Office, Public Building.
Auditor—WILLIAM ROBISON, Office, Public Building.
Treasurer—O. E. DAVIS, Office, Public Building.
Recorder—A. STEFERT, Office, Public Building.
Surveyor—E. L. HANNUK, Office, Public Building.
Comptroller—MITCHELL MORRIS, Residence, Amanda Township.
Commissioners—JOEL SHEFFER, of Madison township; HENRY ALSPAUGH, of Greenfield township; and JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Hocking Tp.
School Examiners—WILLIAM WHITNEY, JOHN WILLIAMS and URIAH C. BUTLER.

TIME STILL MOVES ON.
Time still moves on with noiseless pace,
And we are loiterers by the way;
For win and may lose the race,
For which they struggle day by day;
And even when the goal is gained,
How seldom worth the toil it seems!
How lightly valued, when obtained,
The prize that lingers hope esteems!
Submissive to the winds of chance,
We toss on life's incessant sea,
And know not where our bark will drive,
And that may leave it on the lee.
This coast, which rises fair to view,
May thick be set with rocky mail,
And that which shatters o'er the blue,
Be safest for shattered sail.
The cloud that, like a little hand,
Shed slingers when the morning shines,
Expand its volume o'er the land,
Dark as a forest sea of pines;
While that which casts a vapory screen
Before the sun's red orb of day,
Rolls upward from the lowland scene,
And from the mountain-tops away,
Oh! find deceit! to think the flight
Of time will lead to pleasures strange,
And ever bring some new delight,
To minds that strive and sigh for change;
Within ourselves the secret lies—
Let reason vary as they will;
Our hearts would murmur through our skies
Were bright as those of Eden still.

ORDERS FROM GOV. TOD.
EXECUTIVE DEPT. STATE OF OHIO,
Columbus, Aug. 5th, 63.
To the Military Committee of
County, Ohio:

GENTLEMEN:—It is important to the State, as well as to individual sufferers, that I be advised at as early a day as practicable of the injuries committed by Morgan and those under his command, from their raid through the State.

I cannot think of any better means of obtaining this information than by applying to the several Military Committees of the counties interested. I have, therefore, to request that you, either in person, or by some trustworthy agents by you to be appointed, immediately pass over his route within your county, and ascertain:

1st. The name of every individual sufferer.

2d. The nature and character of the loss.

3d. The amount or value thereof.

4th. The public property destroyed, such as School Houses, Churches, Bridges, Highways, &c.

5th. The injury done to corporate property, such as Turnpikes, Railroads and Canals.

You will please report the result of your investigations to me at as early a day as practicable. I will from my contingent fund, allow and pay a reasonable compensation for the service you may render.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID TOD, Governor.

State of Ohio, Executive Dept.,
Columbus, July 25, '63.

Military Committee—County:
GENTLEMEN:—My letter of the 18th inst., requesting you to ascertain the injuries committed by the Morgan raid is not sufficiently broad to cover all the items upon which I desire information. I have, therefore, further to request of you, that you ascertain, in the manner heretofore indicated, and report to me:

1st. The claims of all persons for damages sustained by acts of our forces, who were in any way engaged in aiding to capture the enemy.

2d. The claims of all persons for subsistence voluntarily given our forces, or involuntarily given the enemy's forces.

3d. The claims of all persons for services rendered, either as guides, scouts, messengers or in any other capacity, by authority from this office directly, or from your committee, or any commissioned officer in the Federal or State service. This will of course embrace the time, services, and expenses of yourselves. Let your reports be full and explicit, and be as expeditious as possible.

Your services, thus far, have been of the utmost value to the State, and I shall, at a suitable time, announce it to the people of the State.

Very respectfully,
DAVID TOD, Governor.

State of Ohio, Executive Department,
Columbus, July 31, 1863.

Military Committee of—County:

GENTLEMEN:—Recent instructions from the War Department, order that all horses once in possession of the enemy be turned over to the Provost Marshal of the district in which they are found.

You will therefore turn over to the Provost Marshal of your district all horses taken from or abandoned by the enemy.

You will render to the Provost Marshal an account of all expenses incurred in taking and keeping the horses up to the time of turning them over, and if he is not prepared to reimburse

The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 4. NO. 21.

LANCASTER, OHIO, AUGUST 20, 1863.

Established 1826.

you, take his approval of the account. You will bear in mind that this order applies only to horses once in possession of the enemy, and not to those that were either pressed or taken by our troops. If you have any of this latter class, report the facts to me, giving all particulars, and wait for further instructions.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID TOD, Governor.
The State of Ohio, Executive Dept.,
Columbus, August 5, 1863.

Military Committee of—County.
Gentlemen: In the absence of instructions from the General Government, in relation to the horses pressed or taken by our troops, which may have come into your hands under previous instructions from me, I have now to instruct you:

1st. That, in every case where the ownership of the horse can be clearly identified by the owner, you may deliver the same to the owner, taking his receipt therefor. The proof of identity should be, the claimant's affidavit, and at least one affidavit of a disinterested credible person. To enable the parties to make this claim and proof you may retain the possession of all horses which may have come into your possession until the 15th inst.

2d. You will send all horses not disposed of by the 15th inst., either to the United States Quarter Master at this point, or at Cincinnati, which ever may be the most convenient to you, instructing the agents, by whom you send them, to take proper receipts for the same.

3d. When you have disposed of all of the horses, in the manner herein stated, you will report to me your account of expenditures incurred in the collecting, care and disposition of the same.

Respectfully yours,
DAVID TOD, Governor.

The State of Ohio, Executive Dept.,
Columbus, July 30, 1863.

Nathaniel Merion, Esq.,
Warden of the
Ohio Penitentiary:

You have been advised of a formidable and destructive raid through our State, of a band of desperate men under the lead of the notorious John Morgan; also their capture by the Military forces of the Federal Government, aided however, materially by the militia forces of our State.

Upon consultation with Major General A. E. Burnside, commander-in-chief of this Military Department, I learn from him that he has not, subject to his command, a secure place in which to keep the principal officers of said band. I have, therefore, tendered to the Federal Government the use of our Penitentiary, as a place of safe keeping for them until other provisions can be made.

You will therefore please receive from the officers of the United States Government, the said John Morgan and thirty others, Confederate officers, captured with him, (a list of whose names is herewith handed you,) and safely and securely keep them within the walls of the Penitentiary, until other provision shall be made of them.

You will carefully search each prisoner as he may be handed over to you, and take from him all arms and articles of value (money included,) and carefully preserve the same until you may receive further directions touching the disposition thereof.

You will keep said prisoners, so far as may be possible, separate and apart from the convicts. You will furnish them everything necessary in the way of food and clothing for their comfort, and impose only such restrictions upon them as may be necessary for their safe keeping. You will permit no one to hold interviews, or communications, by writing or otherwise, (except by written or telegraphic order from Gen. Burnside.)

You will employ such additional force, for guard or other duty, as you may deem necessary.

Should clothing be required for the prisoners, you will make requisition upon me for the same.

You will keep an accurate account of all increased cost to the institution consequent upon a compliance with this request and report the same to me from time to time, as you may require funds to meet the expenditure.

Respectfully yours,
[Signed] DAVID TOD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Vallandigham Guilty of Falsehood.

Vallandigham's record is copied entire by the Richmond Dispatch, whose editor comments as follows on a portion of it:

"A portion of the above, the Richmond Dispatch considers a very strange statement. It is to the effect that he (Vallandigham) while in the Confederate States, did not meet with a single person who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to the pressure of arms; but that every person he conversed with expressed himself willing, if the Yankees would withdraw their troops, to discuss the terms of reunion. We do not know who were the persons with whom Mr. V. conversed. We are sure we have conversed with many more Southerners than he ever did, and we never heard the first one yet speak of reunion. He has certainly made a great mistake somehow or other."

The Greenfield Union Agricultural Society will hold its sixth annual Fair at Greenfield on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October.

JAS. C. NORTON, Secy.
Greenfield, O., Aug. 1st, 1863.

War Gazette—Official—Concerning the Draft.
War Dep't Provost Marshal's Office,
Washington, August 6, 1863.
CIRCULAR NO. 64.

1. The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or during the war, and which may by chance be drawn in the draft, shall be stricken by the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the names thus stricken from them. The men whose names may be so drawn or stricken from the rolls of any district shall be credited on the quota of that district, and their places shall not be filled from the 50 per cent. drawn to cover exemptions under the second section of the enrollment act.

2. Boards of Enrollment are reminded that sections 12 and 17 of the Enrollment Act require that substitutes shall be acceptable. Boards must satisfy themselves in each case as to the acceptability in all respects of the substitutes. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case, can not be specified, but the conditions which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfill, should be observed in regard to substitutes.

3. The following opinions of Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, are published for the information of all officers of this Bureau, and for their guidance in the cases specified and in analogous cases:

In cases of a father claiming exemption for a son under the 7th clause of the 2d section of the Enrollment Act, on the ground that he has already furnished two sons to the military service, one of whom is now dead.

Opinion.—The exemption claimed in this case can not be allowed under the seventh provision of the second section of the Enrollment Act, because that provision requires that there shall be two members of the same family in the military service at the same time, to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted.

With regard to liability to draft of members of the Enrollment Board and of Suters.

Opinion.—It seems that under the comprehensive and imperative language of the Enrollment Act, sutlers together with members of the Enrollment Board, are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in the military service, it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the Enrollment act.

Opinion.—So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man liable to military service. The judgment of the Enrolling Board is declared by law to be final upon the question of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unrevoked. The Board, like any other quasi-judicial body, may revise its own action, and correct any errors which it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action; and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it should be vacated and held for naught. The party should then be held for military duty as though no such certificate had been issued.

The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim upon the party drafted, he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War.

In case any persons who were exempted from the draft of 1862, by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

Opinion.—No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this may well be without their being in the military service in the sense of the Enrollment Act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted in the service for which they were drafted, but, on the contrary, were exempted therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government, in Colt's establishment.

It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War as in the service of the Government, and such service, most clearly can not exempt them.

In case of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from the military service, or a man already in that service.

Opinion.—A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account, cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. He is acceptable in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service, but an enlisted man is disqualified and absolutely disabled himself from performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government. If the Board of Enrollment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption because of a substitute furnished who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military

service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment, and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so on a proper showing is undeniable, the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus violated, the party's original liability under the draft remains.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

THE ONLY SON.
The clause concerning the only son, liable to do military duty, of a widow dependent upon his labor for support, is thus construed by the Provost Marshal General:

"A widow may have several other sons, but if they are not liable to do military duty then the particular son on whom she is dependent for support will be exempt; but if her other sons are liable to do military duty, the fact that she is dependent on the labor of a particular son for support, will not exempt him from draft."

ALIENS.
The following order in regard to aliens was issued by the Provost Marshal General to-day:

War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington D. C., Aug. 6, 1863.
CIRCULAR NO. 65.

It is apprehended that Circular No. 65, from this Office, in relation to exempting men from the draft on the plea of alienage, is not fully understood by Boards of Enrollment. Wherever the act of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted; but when the Board has any doubt of the matter, the case must be referred through the Provost Marshal General for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decisions shall have been obtained, all action in the cases shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to the draft shall be decided by the Board of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Correction of Mistakes in Drafting.
War Dep't Provost Marshals' General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 28, '63.
Circular No. 59.

Whenever any drafted man shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district in which he may have been enrolled that he was improperly enrolled, having been, when enrolled, an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemption arising under the second section of the Enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The following important Opinion has been received by the Provost Marshal of this District, from the War Department:

War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington D. C., July 27, 1863.
CIRCULAR NO. 57.

The following "Opinion" in relation to that part of section 2 of the Enrollment act, which says "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to the draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published and will hereafter govern:

"The only son of aged and infirm parents dependent, &c. is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer 'subject to draft,' but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting until one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The press throughout the country should give publicity to the above immediately.

Vallandigham's Change of Quarters.
The statement of the Buffalo Advertiser, that the "Great Banished" had been turned out of the Clifton House, is contradicted by his friends. They claim that he left voluntarily, on account of the expenses there. We have received the following on the subject:

TOLEDO, Aug. 7, 1863.

Editor Blade:—I am just informed by the Captain of one of our propellers, who has been at Clifton, Canada, that the reason why the traitor Vallandigham left there and retired to the country, was because the proprietor of the Clifton warned him to leave his house, for the reason that since he had been there he had driven away the custom of all Americans of any standing; that those who came to see him were "roughs" and rowdies, who injured the reputation of his house by drunkenness and rowdiness. That the country may know how much he is despised in Canada, as well as at home, I hope you will let this fact be known.

—Toledo Blade.

It is for your Legislature to tell Lincoln that he can have no more soldiers for the prosecution of the war—Representative Old's Speech.

VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.

We have had upon our table for several months, Vallandigham's Record, a book of 248 pages, published and circulated by his friends as an electioneering document, and sold at both the Bookstores by his friends. The Ohio Eagle of June 14th, endorses it as follows:

"VALLANDIGHAM'S RECORD.—Vallandigham's Record can be had at either of the bookstores in this city. It contains his principal speeches and his votes in Congress. To be posted every voter ought to have a copy."

And the Hocking Sentinel of Aug. 5th, another Vallandigham sheet, as follows:

"Vallandigham's Record is one of the best documents for circulation among the people."

With such endorsement our Democratic friends will not doubt the genuineness of the book. We ask every honest man who intends to support Vallandigham, to examine the record for himself, and see what Vallandigham's principles are, and what his acts have been, and not to depend upon what any political speaker or leader says of him.

We ask the friends of the Union to take this record and distribute it, giving the page on which the following extracts may be found:

VALLANDIGHAM A SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZER.

In a speech delivered in the Congress of the United States, entitled "There is a West," Mr. Vallandigham made the following declaration which will be found on page 43 of the record:

"I am not a Northern man. I have little sympathy with the North, no very good feeling for, and am bound to her by no tie whatsoever, other than what once was and ought always to be the strongest of ties—a common language and common country. * * * Then, sir, I am not a Southern man either,—although in this unholy and most unconstitutional crusade against the South, in the midst of the invasion, arson, insurrection, and murder, to which she is still threatened with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin suspended over her—my most cordial sympathies are wholly with her."

VALLANDIGHAM A FIRE-EATER.

On the same page he declares:

"I am as good a Western fire-eater as the hottest salamander in this house."

VALLANDIGHAM A DISUNIONIST AND A SECESSIONIST.

On the 7th of February, 1861, Vallandigham introduced in the House of Representatives a Joint Resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution, which amendments begin as follows:

"Article XIII. Sec. 1. The United States are divided into four sections as follows:

One of these sections was to be named the South, and was composed of the present slave States and of all territory acquired east of the Rio Grande and South of latitude 36° 30'.

The 2d section of the proposed amendment provides that before any bill or resolution can pass it must have a majority of the votes of the Senators from each section, thus giving to the dictatorial and aggressive politicians of the Southern section the power to prevent legislation. The power being given them to prevent legislation even against the combined vote of the three remaining sections, they must have the power to compel the Northern sections to accept such measures as they may dictate, or submit to a division of the territory. This power is the power of secession, which is given them by Article XIV:

"No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislature of the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to the Congress for their approval before the same shall be valid."

The resolution will be found on page 794 of the Congressional Globe, Part 1, 1860-'61, and on page 88 of the Record published by his friends.

VALLANDIGHAM IN FAVOR OF RECOGNITION.

In what his friends call "Vallandigham's great speech," delivered in the House of Representatives, January 14, 1863, beginning on page 173 of the Record, after proposing to withdraw our armies from the Southern States, to haul down the flag wherever our gallant troops have planted it, to make an armistice, and in short to grant precisely what the rebels ask, he says:

"But certainly what I propose is informal, practical recognition."—Page 200 of the Record.

In this he proposes to do just what the rebels have asked from the first, viz: "let them alone," and to grant them the very thing for which they are fighting, viz: Recognition. In this

connection, he says he would "not press hastily a Convention of the States."

He proposes to wait twenty or thirty years for passion to cool, during which time, the rebels will establish their government permanently, and secure the recognition of the European States.

Remember that he has substantially repeated these propositions in his last two letters written from Canada.

VALLANDIGHAM REFUSES TO VOTE A DOLLAR TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

In a speech delivered at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 2d of November, 1860, Vallandigham said:

"If any one or more of the States of the Union should, at any time secede—for reasons of the sufficiency and justice of which, before God and the great tribunal of history, they alone may judge—much as I should deplore it, I NEVER WOULD, AS A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, VOTE ONE DOLLAR OF MONEY WHEREBY ONE DROP OF AMERICAN BLOOD SHOULD BE SHED IN A CIVIL WAR."

In a card published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, on the 10th of November, 1860, referring to the above declaration, he says:

"And I now deliberately repeat and re-affirm it, resolved, though I stand alone, though all others yield and fall away, to make it good to the last moment of my public life."—Page 91 of the Record.

For the Lancaster Gazette.
A MORGAN SCARE.
BASIL, OHIO, August 8, 1863.

Editors Gazette: There resides in Liberty township a family, who a few days ago, became greatly alarmed on hearing the news that Morgan, with his force, was making rapid strides for Lancaster, Ohio. I do not deem it necessary to give any names, but should any one be led to judge correctly, from anything I may say as to who the parties were, I hope that they will feel like sympathizing with them, and inform them that Morgan is captured and that all danger is past. The party I have reference to is composed of three old maids, a man and wife of pretty good stature, with two young men living with them. On hearing that Morgan was within a few miles of Lancaster, they became greatly alarmed, and made all necessary arrangements to make their escape, taking with them such valuables as they thought Morgan would be most likely to take from them, and which they did not like to be deprived of. The property removed, I was informed, consisted of three head of horses, two dogs, coverlets, and blankets, and pipe (the latter article being much used in the family.) No doubt smoking excites their nerves, and makes them feel strong, or at least small strong, for they do a great deal of it. The two young men, as I understand, were sent off with the horses, and the family went on foot through the woods and across the fields, so that they would not be so likely to come in contact with the guerrillas, all this being done in the night time, so that the darkness would conceal them from the approaching foe. Their money was put into a small wooden box and carried to the woods where it would be safe, until they thought it would be safe for them to return. While they were on the retreat, striving to make good their escape, the pipe was kept constantly in use, passing from one to the other, each one cautioning the other to hold his hand over the pipe to conceal the light. The conversation that took place, or the plans suggested by each one as the best mode for making good their escape, no doubt would be interesting to know. When they arrived at the place sought for, (which was in the dead hour of night,) they cried out "more war news!" alarming a certain family. The gentleman of the house thinking that a party had come to rob and murder him, sprang from his bed and hurried to the door with hatchet in hand in order to repel the invading party. But no accident happened nor were any lives lost. While the one party was going to defend himself with the hatchet and to secure his means, the other party was only seeking a refuge from the guerrillas. So it all passed off without there being any bridges burned or lives lost. John Morgan is confined in prison, and is now staying at one place more than usual, and the party alarmed is now at home doing well. I hope they got back safely with all their provision trains, pipe, &c.

I hope they got home safe and sound with a good appetite for eating and smoking. But if they have met with any serious loss I hope that Uncle Sam will make full reparation. I hope their scare will not prove fatal but have a good effect. Morgan should ask their pardon, and they should become better union people.

A CITIZEN.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

NEGRO EQUALITY.

EDITOR GAZETTE:

Having been so often asked the question whether I was in favor of negro equality, I have now concluded, if you would allow me a small space in your valuable paper, that I would answer that question, once for all, and in doing so, I would say, that I would be very sorry to see the day when a loyal negro should be brought so low as to be put on an equality with a Northern traitor. I would think it more humiliating and degrading than slavery itself. Do not misunderstand me. When I speak of traitors, I mean no loyal man, no matter what party he may belong to.

H. GLICK.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

A square of ten lines or less, one insertion, 50 cts.
For each additional insertion, 25 cts.
All advertisements running less than one week charged at above rates.
One square 1.00
Two squares 1.50
Three squares 2.00
Four squares 2.50
Five squares 3.00
Six squares 3.50
Seven squares 4.00
Eight squares 4.50
Nine squares 5.00
Ten squares 5.50
Eleven squares 6.00
Twelve squares 6.50
Thirteen squares 7.00
Fourteen squares 7.50
Fifteen squares 8.00
Sixteen squares 8.50
Seventeen squares 9.00
Eighteen squares 9.50
Nineteen squares 10.00
Twenty squares 10.50
Twenty-one squares 11.00
Twenty-two squares 11.50
Twenty-three squares 12.00
Twenty-four squares 12.50
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Twenty-seven squares 14.00
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Fifty-one squares 26.00
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Sixty-nine squares 35.00
Seventy squares 35.50
Seventy-one squares 36.00
Seventy-two squares 36.50
Seventy-three squares 37.00
Seventy-four squares 37.50
Seventy-five squares 3